rande competent as a witness against that ether person, would even then teatify, if at all, voluntarily, and to his own crime, and, therefore, would not be likely to testify at all, and so they not only make him a competent witness, but add, "and he may be compelled to attend and testify," meaning, of course, to give evidence against that other person, including, at any rate, the other party to the transaction. 'If, as in the case before us, the "person offending" is the giver of the bribe, then he might be compelled to testify against the receiver of the bribe, upon any trial, upon any proceeding. "or upon any investigation." It follows that if we adhere to the ordinary and natural meaning of these words and apply them to the case in land, we shall find neither inconsistency nor incongruity, but complete adaptation. Unless we greatly confine and limit the meaning which the words used by the Legislature usually express, it is impossible to say that the case is not within the statuto.

It is assumed and claimed by the prosecution that the privilege of a witness to be exempt from a compulsory disclosure of his own criminal conduct is the same in such an examination as this was as when he is sworn in court. If that be so, it affords a sufficient reason for including a legislative investigation among the proceedings in which persons otherwise privileged should be compelled to testify.

It is apparent from this history of progressive legislation on bribery in this State that the word "investigation" cannot be treated as a mere word of amplification to broaden the sense of preceding words, but must be deemed the deliberate expression of an intent upon the part of the Legislature to bring in a distinct class of cases. Each successive statute goes further than the preceding one not including an examination before a magistrate, another facility in the last (1869) bringing in a new species, that of legislative investigation for a certain end and for a certain described class. But other investigations than these relating

bove referred to.

The statute relieves the witness, and it will and be necessary for the examining or investigating tribunal to concern itself with the

Judge Danforth next takes up the admission of Pottle's evidence that Sharp tried to bribe him at Albany, where he was an engrossing clerk of the Assembly, to alter a pending bill so that it would authorize the construction of a railroad on Brondway. The admission of this evidence was defended on the ground that it showed Sharp's disposition and character. Judge Danforth says that general evidence of bad character might have been admitted in rebuttal if Sharp had offered evidence of good character.

character.

"But I believe it has not been thought by any judicial tribunal that such evidence could be given in anticipation of proof from the defendant, nor that an issue upon it could be tendered by the prosecution. But even in the case I have supposed such evidence would be of general reputation only, and not of a particular net by which reputation is shown. It is, indeed, elementary law that no evidence can be admitted which does not tend to prove the issue joined. The indictment is all that the defendant is expected to come prepared to answer. Therefore the introduction of evidence of another and extraneous crime is calculated to take the defendant by surprise and do him manifest injustice, by creating a prejudice against his general character. The caution of Judge Barrett to the jury not to take the evidence as an injustation of criminal purpose to Sharp, was obviously hadequate to prevent the danger which the Judge saw.

A careful examination of the evidence given by Pottle authorizes the comment of the appellant's counsel that "it was not part of the conversation between Sharp and Pottle, but that it was the whole." Unless admissible as proving an attempt to commit a crime, it is whelly immatterial, and as proof of a crime it was irrelevant, and must have been very prejudicial to the defendant.

WHAT MILLER SUPPOSED. character. "But I believe it has not been thought by any

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We are also of the opinion that there was error in the examination of Witness Miller. He was an Alderman at the time of the passage of the resolution, but we do not find that he was a party to any agreement concerning its passage. Against the objection of the defendant he was allowed to testify that after the consent was given he received from De Lacey \$5,000. De Lacey said, "There is something to buy election tickets with." Miller "had his misgivings" and "supposed the money was for the Broadway road." It was quite impossible. Judge Danforth says, to find any ground on which the exception taken can be overcome. The transaction was not with Sharp. The question called for no fact, but for an opinion, a supposition. The payment of a large sum of money to the witness was a palpable fact, Whether it was paid to him in his capacity of Alderman or in connection with or on account of the consent obtained from the Board of Aldermen could not properly be answered by the jury upon the suspicion or conjecture of the witness. That it was not so answered we cannot say.

MOLONEY'S PLIGHT NO MATTER

Moloney's flight no matter.

The public prosecutor, to make out the case, and as part of his evidence in chief, offered to show by a detective officer that he had been employed by the District Attorney to serve subpoenas upon Moloney, Keenan, and De Lacey, all of whom the District Attorney claimed to be material, competent witnesses; and to show further that the detective was unable to find them in this State, but did find Moloney in Canada and there served him with a suippena, and learned that the others were in Canada also, although he did not see them.

We think evidence of their absence was in-admissible. It could have no legitimate bearadmissible. It could have no legitimate bearing upon the issue, and the danger is very great that such testimony will prejudice a party against whom it is offered. It may be and frequently is, admissible in answer to evidence from the other side which would naturally call for an explanation. But the absence from the jurisdiction of the court of an associate or one seemingly connected with the defendant in the met charged is easily construed as avidence of guilt, and unless the occasion calls for such proof it should not be allowed. Its admission in this case was virtually saying to the jury:

There is better evidence, and it might be had from the defendant's associates. It is not the fault of the prosecution that the evidence is not before you, but because of the voluntary set of those who wish the defendant stand charged with the offence.

cution that the evidence is not before you, but because of the voluntary set of those who wish the defendant stand charged with the effence.

Thus the non-production of the witnesses is made to supply the place of proof of the issue. With that issue the evidence lad no possible connection. It is impossible to find any reason for or lawful purpose to be gained by the proof offered, and its admission was a very dangerous innovation upon the general rule, which excludes it as irrelevant to the issue.

The legal principle which requires relevant and material evidence, and admits no other, is important, and however serious the charge against an accused person may be, and however great the evil it uncovers, he cannot properly be made the subject of a judicial sentence unless the crime is substantiated necording to the established rules of evidence. The other exceptions referred to point to violations of those rules to the manifest prejudice of the defendant, and to the benefit of those exceptions he is entitled. They require a new trial, and that it may be had the judgment of the court below and the conviction should be reversed and a new trial granted.

Judge Peckham's opinion deals with Pottle's evidence, and thinks that Phelps's evidence that Sharp paid him 50.000 after the passage of the railroad act of 1884 was also inadmissible. He says: The law must protest all who come within its sphere, whether the person who invokes its protection seems to be sorely pressed by the weight of inculpatory evidence in the case or not. We cannot after if for the purpose of securing a conviction of one who may be called or regarded as a great criminal, and yet invoke it for the purpose of sheltering an innocent man. In the eye of the law allare innocent until convicted in accordance with the forms of law and by a close adherence to its rules.

SHARP HEARS THE NEWS WITH APATHY Based and Bozing Over It-His Wife Over-joyed at His Coming Release,

Warden Keating heard the news before 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the reporters. He had already been in to see Sharp, and reported that he was sitting listlessly in a half doze in his invalid chair and showing neither interest nor expectation. The Warden took the news in to Mrs. Share. He told it to her in a tone of voice loud enough for Sharp to hear. but Sharp paid no attention to what was said.

Mrs. Sharp was pleased, but she only said:

"I hope the good Lord will send us some

good news. But I cannot believe this at ail. until I hear from the lawyers. We have heard so much that seemed to be good news that did not amount to anything."

In telling this Warden Keating sold that Sharp was very weak. He has had none of his bad spells in three weeks, but suffered a little one day from neuralgia. But he grows more coble steadily, and is now tremulous with

weakness.

Soon after the Warden lead thus prepared Boon after the Warden had thus prepared bem for the news a carriage drove up consisting W. H. Clark, Boarke Cockran's particle. He had a destatch from the latter in Albeny announcing the news.

Mr. Clark's cheery cry o, "Good news, Mr. Sharp," seemed almost to arouse the prisoner's interest, but he did not seem to be able to keep it up through the reading of the telegram, though there were only a few words in t. Hefore it was concluded he turned away his head and was in a doze again. He did not respond to his wife's endeavor to impress upon him the importance of the information. She succeeded

in waking him up, but he only locked at her and Mr. Clark without showing any interest in what they were trying to tell him.

Mr. Clark was afterward seen in the office of the jull. He said that he thought that Sharp's mind had become weakened by the anxiety of his trial, the shock of his conviction, and the confinement that had followed it.

"It is next to impossible," said he, "to make him understand his position and the state of his case."

Mrs. Sharp and her daughter were overjoyed. They expect that Sharp will benefit greatly by the change from the juit to his home, which will be an early result of this decision.

WHEN SHARP WILL GET OUT.

The District Attorney May Take Porty-Mr. Cockran returned from Albany at 7 o'clock last night, and went immediately to Ludlow street pail and shook hands with Sharp

and his wife. He said afterward, at the Vic toria Hotel that Mrs. Sharp was overjoyed at the good news, but that it made no marked impression upon his client,
"They haven't sent him to Sing Sing," said

Mr. Cockran, 'but they have nearly killed him.
I was on my way to the Attorney-General's
office yesterday morning to present the case
of the Metropelitan Transit Company, when I
heard of the decision, and stapped into the reperters' room and read Judge Danforth's

opinion.
What will be your next move?"
"To get Sharp admitted to bail." "What will be your next move?"
"To get Slarp admitted to buil."
"When will you move in the matter?"
"I don't know to-night. I will have to give
the District Attorney notice. Fifty thousand
dollars was the amount of buil in the first trial.
Now, with so much less evidence against Sharn,
the amount of buil ought to be greatly reduced.
The District Attorney has forty-eight hours to
examine whatever buil we offer."
District Attorney Martine frankly admitted
that the reversal was a surprise and disappointment to him. The Court of Appeals must
be right, he said, and he would have to argue
from that standpoint. "But we had good judicial backing on the noints that will justify
our use of them," he added. "If I were to be
in office long enough to see it through I would
move at once to put Sharn on for a retrial, and
in that event I would oppose the application for
buil. But as the case necessarily goes over to
January, at least, I will not object to buil
though I cannot say yet what amount I should
be satisfied with.
"As far as the five roints touched by the de-

January, at least, I will not object to builthough I cannot say yet what amount I should be satisfied with.

"As far as the five points touched by the decision are concerned, they do not, in my opinion, preclude the conviction of Sharp. The restiment about the Canada exiles is not essential. The evidence secured by the Senate committee is not relied on to prove his connection with the crime. To take out the Pottle testimony would weaken the case of the people somewhat, because it bears on the apestion of the intention to bribs. The Miller point does not matter. The Phelps testimony is of little importance. Unless the grounds of the reversal on these points is broader than I have yet any reason to believe, there is still a good case against Sharp. But I do not wish to say anything about the future conduct of the case, as my successor, Col. Fellows, may not agree with me. I have not talked with him about this decision of the Court of Appeals, but, from general conversations or the salvent. Court of Appeals, but, from general conversa-tions on the subject. I am sure that he will be anxious to try the case promptly."

EFFECTS OF THE DECISION. Counsel for O'Neil and McQuade Hope to Get Them Out of Sing Sing.

John E. Parsons, one of the leading law-

yers in the Sharp case, said:
"The decision, I am confident, corresponds with the almost universal opinion of lawyers everywhere. Judge Potter's decision was approved by two of the Judges of the General Term in his department, and is now unanimously approved by the Court of Appeals. I think that it should receive the sanction of the press and the pub-lic. A moment's reflection will show that it will not do to bend the law to meet particular cases. In theory the law is and in practice it should be immutable. The courage with which Judge Potter first, and then Judge Ruger, staved proceedings, is worthy of all praise. It is easy for a Indre to make himself popular, but the community is most interested that he shall have the courage of his convictions, and be willing to follow them to their depitimate conclusions, irrespective of possible newspaper comment and adverse popular criticism."

newspaper comment and adverse popular criticism."

Ex-Judge Homer A. Nelson said: "I was not surprised that the Fourt of Appeals agreed with us on all the points raised by the exceptions taken. The newspapers, some of them, pitched into Judge Potter and Judge Ruger. The event will show that these Judges were right, and the newspapers were wrong. Suppose that no stay had been granted, and the man whose conviction does not stand in the court of last resort had been sent to Sing Sing, his hair cropped, a striped suit out on him, and he put into a gang. The wrong done him would be one that never could be repaired. The simple fact is that the man was converted on public clamor, an injustice that the law has rectified in the court of injustice that the law has rectified clamor, an injustice that the law has rectified in the said of the court of

Sharp's, has gone up, and will be reached for argument before the Court of Appeals next month,

"I have nothing to say; you know I never say anything," said Albert Stickney, Sharp's attorney. Then forgetting himself, he added that the result was very satisfactory, and just what he had arranged.

"I have nothing to say; you know I never say anything," said Albert Stickney, Shirp's attorney. Then forgetting bimself, he added that the result was very satisfactory, and just what he had expected.

Ez-Judge Fullerton said that in the absence of a copy of the decision he could not comment on it, but the points on the reversal, as he understood it, were on the admission of testimony so manifestly wrong and so glaring a disregard of the rights of the detendant that he would have been surprised if the decision had not been manimous.

Richard S. Newcombe, who was counsel for the Aldermen and other interested parties before the committee when the Sonate investigation was going on, said that he had held from the outset that the admission of the Pottle testimony, the evidence brought out from Sharp by the committee, and the testimony in relation to the flight of Moloney, Keenan, and De Lacey were any of them sufficient grounds for a reversal of the conviction. Mr. Newcombe was also counsel for Jachneturd MeQuade on their trials for bribery. In the case of the latter he objected to the admission of the latter he objected to the admission of flight to Canada of the exiles. District Attorney Martine asked to offer it in corroboration of Fullgraff and Duffy. In the Sharp case Mr. Martine, in answer to the question on what grounds he offered the same evidence, said that it was to explain his failure to produce keenan, Moloney, and De Lacey as witnessees. Mr. Newcomb said that as the Court of Appeals had decided that the testimony was improper even in that medified and narrow application, there was no doubt that it would be a fatal error, as admitted so much more broadly in the MeQuade case. He expects a reversal of that judgment. The appeal has been decised by some mistakes in the printing, but it will probably reach Albany in January.

Jachney conviction has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Byrno, in speaking of the behoodle cases generally, said that he did not think that any of

Met. Mortine was urged to indicate which cases were referred to, but he refused to do so. Mr. Messi taked about the case in the fow minutes that followed after the Mess jury

minutes that followed after the alost jury went out.

"These fine points," he said, "are not essential to the case. None of them is. Some of them is, Some of them would not have been introduced if we had known the strength of the case as afterward developed. If we had known the value of some of the testimony yet to be introduced. The testimony of Pearson, for instance, that Sharp had told him about the special meeting, was a surprise to us. Had we known it was coming we need not have bothered to get in those things that the Court of Appeals rules against. against.

Judge Barrett said that he did not consider it would be in good teste for him to comment in any way on the action of the appellate court.

SOME WASHINGTON TOPICS

SEVERAL INTERESTING CONTESTS IN THE NATIONAL BENATE.

socratic Caucuses Considering Plans of Action-Henry Cabot Lodge and his Fam-ity-The Delegate from Noman's Land-Senator Ingalis's Son will be a Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29,-The Democratic Senators are holding informal caucuses almost daily now. The alleged business on hand is the arrangement of the Democratic membership of the committees. The true reason for so many meetings is their inability to come to a decision over the question of the West Virginia and Indiana Senatorships. The Senator elected by the West Virginia Legislature, Chas. J. Faulkner, is here and attends the caucuses. Mr. Lucas, the man with the Governor's certificate, has not yet put in an appearance. He repeats the statement, however, that he is legally elected, and claims to be confident that he will be seated. Some of the Democratic Senators are inclined to think that Mr. Lucas is right, and the whole matter is being carefully considered in the caucus, so that when shall be by unanimous concurrence of all the Democratic Senators. The friends of Lucas are very few, but are very stubborn, and it is possible that a protracted fight may be the result of the attempt of Lucas to be sworn in. The Republican Senators are taking no part in the discussions. A large majority of them believe that Faulkner is the legally chosen Senator, and will no doubt so declare when the question comes to a vote. ... In the mean time they are content to see the quarrel go on. The Democrats are also very uneasy about

what the Republicans Senators are going to do in regard to the seating of David Turple of Indiana, who comes with the Governor's certificate as Senator to succeed Gen. Ben. Harrison. Senator Hoar, the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has the case in charge, and it bids fair to result in a case in charge, and it bids fair to result in a very interesting contest. The certificate which Turple has is signed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of the Senate. It should also bear the signature of the Speaker and Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of State. The plan of Senator Hoar is to object to the swearing in of Turple on the ground that this certificate is illegal. The whole history of the election, which was somewhat sensational, will then come out. The Democrats, it is said, will object to the swearing in of all the new Senators unless Turple is seated, and an interesting

section, when was somewhat sensational, will then come out. The Democratis, it is said, will object to the swearing in of all the new Senators unless Turnie is seated, and an interceting situation is likely to be developed. Mr. Turpie has drawn the Senatorial salary since March last, President Ingalis of the Senate thinking that he was justified in permitting this by reason of the inet that Turpie has the Governor's certilente, which is always regarded as prima facte evidence of an election.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge is the first of the Massachusetts delegation to arrive in Washington. He has leased a furnished house on the corner of Nineteenth street and Jefferson place, the one Don Cameron eccupied two years ago, and is cosily quartered with his wife and three ciditren. Just now he is hard at work on historical writing, trying to finish before the opening of the session the first volume of his lography of George Washington for the "American Statesman" series. This will be his second contribution to the series, his "Alexander Hamilton" having been produced about two years ago. This work stamps Mr. Ledge as perhaps as distinctively a literature was a sany one in the coming Congress, the fact being indeed, that he insertibes his profession in the data forwarded to the Clerk for biographical use as that of therature. He has written considerably for the Allantic Monthly, while his defence of cross-country riding in a recent issue of the Chatory created interest in equestrian circles generally.

Mr. Lodge has been writing a good deal of

cross-country riding in a recent issue of the Country evented interest in equestrian circles generally.

Mr. Lodge has been writing a good deal of the time since he graduated from Harvard College in 1870. He has had time, however, to manage one State campaign against Gen. Butler, represent an Essex county district in the Massachusetts Legislature, and run for Congress a couple of times in the Lynn district. His opponent each time was the Hon. Heavy B. Lovering, this year's Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and the first time Mr. Lovering came out agead.

Mr. Lodge has a little, creet, compactly-built figure. He keeps his light brown hair and full beard closely trimmed. His eye is blue and his glance direct. His conts fit perfectly, and are usually of black diagonal in cutaway style. His smile is winning. Mr. Lodge is accounted at homo the best among the young public speakers in his party, and for the past five or six years has been constantly on the summ. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1886, and the direct, easy delivery of his speeches in that campaign did quite as much as any one thing to win him his place. Placky is the word the young Republicans in Massachusetts like best to apply to Mr. Lodge, He always sticks to a campaign well, even in the face of dark clouds. The worst set back he and the young men received was when they backed the lat bey of Hingham, John D. Leng, against Henry Laurens Dawes a year ago. Adin Thaver, Treasurer Beard, and ex-Boss Tinker took it upon themselves to rebuke what they called youthful innertinence, and the boys received rather a sharp trouncing, Mr. Lodge's education, training, and political life have been such that exactly what he does and says, or does not do and does not say will probably attract more attention to him at home than to any other member from the State. The Mury wumps particularly will look with eyes ready to see any possible slip. The Massachusetts

attract more attention to him at home than to any other member from the State. The Mugwumps particularly will look with eyes ready to see any possible slip. The Massachusetts Mugwumps hat Lodge. He stuck stubbornly in the Republican ranks when all his Harvard College companions flocked away from Blaine in 1884, and the Mugwamp papers and speakers have rarely had anything but hot bricks for him since.

Mr. Lodge is one of the crack riders in Boston's swell Myopia Hunt Club, and has four horses in a stable near his house. It would not be strangs to see him on the tan bark ring at the new brick barn in Rock Creek, which is to be the great riding centre for the winter. There the Fresident will ride, if at all.

Mr. and Mrs. Lodge have their children, who are all with them in the Jeferson place house. The eidest is a daughter. Constance. The others are sturdy, widenwake George Cabot and John, both in school here. Their chief delight just at present is in a printing press, which has a present is in a printing out a small newspaper of their own.

Mr. Lodge is a great stickler for giving immediate answers to his correspondents, no matter of low small importance the letter is. nediate answers to his correspondents, neatter of how small importance the letter is.

mediate answers to his correspondents, no matter of how small importance the letter is.

Washington is awaiting with some interest the arrival of the delegate from No Man's Land. A great many people will be surprised to learn that there is such a province under the shadow of the American flag. It will only be found under that name on the older maps. It is the dispatch strip of country north of the pan handle of Texas, whose inhabitants recently held a convention and elected offleers. A Territorial delegate ison his way here to ask for a seat in Congress and admission for their section into the United States as the Territory of Cimarron. The name is derived from the largest river which flows through the proposed Territory. This land appears on the maps at the Interior Department as "public lands." It is a parallelegrain thirty miles wide, larger than the State of Delaware and nearly as large as New Jersey. It is bounded on the north by Colorado and Kansas, on the east by Indian Territory, on the south by Texas, and on the west by New Mexico. The Cimarron River rises near its northwestern boundary and emplies into the Arlansis River in the Indian Territory.

Cimarron Territory came into the possession of the United States in 1819, under what is known as the Florida treaty with Spain, by which treaty we secured Florida but lost Texas. The proposed Territory of Cimarron is the most symmetrical division of the United States in 1819, under what is known as the Florida treaty with Spain, by which treaty we secured Florida but lost Texas. The proposed Territory of Cimarron is the most symmetrical division of the United States in 1819, under what is known as the Florida treaty with Spain, by which treaty we secured Florida but lost Texas. The proposed Territory of Cimarron is the most symmetrical division of the United States, Not far to the south of it, in Texas and New Mexico, is the high to be decay Mountains and rises to the height of over 2,000 feet. The vote of the new delegate will be Democratic.

and rises to the height of over 2,000 feet. The vote of the new delegate will be Democratic.

Representative Brower, the Republican member from North Carolina, is in the city. He claims to be the only Republican in the delegation from that State, though John Nichols, the alleged Independent Labor member from the Raleigh district, will doubtless vote with the Republicans. Mr. Brower succeeds James W. Reid, the Congressman who got into such serious difficulties, financial and otherwise, at the beginning of the last session that he had to restin his seat. Reid afterward went to Toronto. Ont., has been in the city for the past several months, and lost last week for Idaho, where he will begin life anew. Mr. Brower's district is one of the most important in the State, and was considered safely Democratic until Reid's misbehavior injured the party. It was represented for twelve years by Alfred M. Scales, now Governor of the State. Mr. Brower is a protectionist, but said to-day, however, that he was strongly in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue tax, and was ready to gfant Mr. Randail and his followers all they want, provided the tobacco and whiskey taxes, especially the former, are repealed.

An Appeal in the John J. O'Brien Case.
The Corporation Coursel has filed notice of appeal to the General Term from the order of Judge Denobue, granting John J. O'Brien a mandamus requiring the Pollec Commissioners to consider him on the eligible list as a candidate for Chief of the Bureau of Elections. The Civil Service Commissioners did not send his consider him on the eligible list as a candidate for Chief of the Bureau of Elections. The Civil Service Commissioners did not send his came in because three veteran soldiers took page 18.00 per annum. Mr. Ingalls is Chairman also of the Committee on the District of Co-

lumbia, where he has another secretary and measenger at salaries of \$2,220 and \$1,400 re-spectively.

messenger at salaries of \$2,220 and \$1,400 respectively.

Messrs. Angell and Putnam, the American members of the Fisheries Commission, gave a dianer at the Arlington to-night to Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper. The floral decorations of the sable were unusually fine, consisting entirely of orchids and ferns. The latter flower is an especial favorite with Mr. Chamberlain, and Messrs. Angell and Putnam had secured a fine collection of them from New York. It is said that they were obtained from the conservatory of Mr. Jay Gould. The guests at the dinner were Joseph Chamberlain. Sir Lionel S. West, the British Minister: Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Cooley. Senators Paimer, Hale. Allison, and Butler; Supreme Court Justices Waite, Gray, Field, and Miller; Admiral Rodgers of the Navy, President Angell and Mr. Futnam. Commodore Harmony of the navy. Sir Charles Tupper. Secretary Bayard, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson, Second Comptroller Butler, and J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Speaker Carlisle returned from New York

and J. C. Ifmeroft Davis.

Speaker Carlisle returned from New York this morning and made several calls on political friends. One of the first places he visited was the Hon. Samuel J. Bandall's committee room at the Capitol. He found the Pennsylvania commoner was up town, and missed seeing him. Mr. Randall dropped in at the Riggs House later in the day, but did not see Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle has not yet been overran with visitors. The new members come in slowly, and the old ones give the prospective Speaker little trouble. Mr. Carlisle will promise no committee places until he is elected.

CHARGE AND ANSWER.

The House Doorkeeper, Assailed by Breck enridge, Dentes the Charges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The correspondence between the Hon. C. R. Breckenridge and Capt, Samuel Donelson, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, growing out of the canvass of the latter for reflection, was made public to-day.

Mr. Breckenridge announces that he cannot

support Capt, Donelson for realection because of charges affecting his reputation. These charges are, in brief, stated to be that Cant. Donelson has carried men upon the public pay rolls who did no work; that he kept a man in public pay during the session of Congress to go to Tennessee to attend to his private business; that W. A. Smith of Richmond was kept on the

public pay during the session of Congress to go to Tennessee to attend to his private business; that W. A. Smith of Richmond was kept on the pay roll for two years, and was not in Washington during that time and had no substitute; that these matters were investigated by the Committee on Accounts, which was unable to say a word in vindication of the door-keeper, and that the committee's report was a compremise to stop short of immediate dismissal from office, but furnishing good grounds and an intimation to the party to drop him at the end of his term; that under color of loans and endorsements of notes he has got money from subordinates, which was not paid back; that he had borrowed money from a Mr. Slicett and a Mr. Miller, and geneelled the debts by appointing relatives to office; that he had converted money appropriated for a specific purpose to his personal use; that he had converted money appropriated for a specific purpose to his personal use; that he had converted money appropriated for a specific purpose to his personal use; that he had converted money appropriated for a specific purpose to his personal use; that he had converted money appropriated for the specific purpose to his personal use; that he had converted money appropriated for the specific purpose to his personal use; that he had converted money appropriated for the proceeds of the sale of waste paper; that his general reputation was that of a gambler and dissolute man, and a man devoid of verneity; and, lastly, that he was incompetent to fill the position.

Capt. Donelson in fils reply denies the truthfulness of some of the charges, and instilled he officers of the flouse. The committee did not find any sinecures in his office, and she that officers of the House. The committee did not find any sinecures in his office, and should he office a man and their failure to report laudatory resolutions proceed to the specific purpose of the House, and their failure to report laudatory resolutions proceed to the office and she was given two weeks' lea

MR. HOLCOMB'S MISSION.

He Says He will Build a Raticand in China -Mitklewicz's Bursted Scheme.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.-Chester Holcomb of Pekin, formerly of the American Legation, is in the city. It is said that he is in league with American capitalists who are interested in Chinese investments, and that he will obtain a charter, on his return to China, for the construction of a double track railway to run from Pekin to the iron and coal mountains that are

Pekin to the iron and coal mountains that are about fifteen miles distant. He will also receive imperial letters patent authorizing the Holcomb American syndicate to open up coal and iron mines in this district, and to supply the Chinese generally with coal and iron; to construct water works in Pekin, and to build sowers, viaducts, bridges, &c.

He says the Chinese Government realizes the necessity for the development of internal communication. There was nothing in the concessions said to have been granted to Count Mitkiewicz. He had a memorandum drawn up by an underling in one of the Government offices, but this did not bind anybody. The two Chinese that returned with the so-called Count to the United States were not officials, and were brought over to carry out the Count's deceptions. When the Chinese Government decided to build railronds and open up her mines foreign capital would have to be secured. She has no skilled labor, but has iron and metals without facilities for working them.

Respecting Chinese immigration. Mr. Holcomb said that China was willing America should be careful about the class of emigrants from her shores, but she still thinks she is discriminated against unjustly.

MARRYING A CHILD IS A FELONY.

MARRYING A CHILD IS A FELONY. Michael King, Aged 19, Arrested for Mar-rying Lizzie Shields, Aged 13.

Lizzie Shields, 13 years old, and unusually well developed for one of her years, stood be-side a tall youth, named Michael King, aged 19. in the Essex Market Court yesterday, and went because they were both in a predicament. A little square-shouldered worken, clad in deep black, stood near the pair, and, with tears

deep black, stood near the pair, and, with tears in her eyes, told Justice Patterson that her daughter had ran away and married the young man. The guilty pair looked sheepish, and when informed that he had committed a felony the groom grew very pale.

The couple have known each other for four years, and on Saturday he proposed and was accepted. They went to St. Joseph's church, on Pacific street, Brooklyn, where they were married by Rev. Father McGuire. Then they came to this city and visited friends at 350 East Ninth street, where they were found yesterday. When Mrs. Shields found that she could not have the marriage annulled she concluded to take the pair to her home, 529 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, where they will hereafter reside.

Got his Leg Broken for Insulting a Woman John Reilly was remanded in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of breaking John Byan's leg, but was discharged. Mrs. Reilly went to court and stated that Ryan followed her home on the night of Oct. 25 and insulted her in the hallway of her residence. She screamed, and her husband eame down stairs and shoved Ryan out of the hallway.

Oblinary. In an account of the opening of the new rooms of U.S. Grant Post, 327 G. A. R., in Brook-Henry Overstoltz, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, died lyn, on Monday night, the World gave a list of veterans said to have been present, in which appeared these names of late members of the post, all of whom, it chances, are dead; E. L. Corr. W. Van H. Cortelyou, William Cowan, Peter W. Fagan, H. D. McGovern, James Orr. Henry Tyson, John H. Stoothool, and John P. Wall.

Plans were filed in the Building Bureau esterday for the erection of a dwelling in eather Bed lane and Marcher avenue, to cost 4.500.

ANARCHY IN OPERATION.

A Party of Harmiess Theorists Broken Up Henry K. Miller recently opened a saloon at 1,480 First avenue. Among his patrons were many Germans, some of whom were apparently of anarchistic tendencies. In order to keep their custom Miller interested, himself in the theories of anarchy and joined in their digcussions. Since the arrest of Most his patrons have been much excited, and they met every night in his saloon to discuss the trial and its probable result. They were indignant at the

arrest of Most, and denounced the police.
On Monday night they met as usual, and ome of them were so much interested that they stayed beyond the time set by law for the closing of saloons. It was somewhat after 1 A. M. and Miller, Louis F. Huth, and Adolph P.

closing of saloons. It was somewhat after 1 A.

M., and Miller, Louis P. Hüth. and Adolph P.
Schuler were engaged in a warm discussion when two new enstoners entered by the convenient side entrance. Miller was so much engrossed in the argument that he paid no attention to the new arrivals further than to serve them with the beer they ordered. One of the newcomers approached the party and made some remark, which was not understood and not heeded. The discussion was abruptly ended, however, when the man threw the contents of his glass into Schuler's face.

When Miller and Huth made a motion toward Schuler's assailant, the latter's friend drew a revolver and began firing indiscriminately. Huth received the first builet in the fleshy part of the neek. Theoretical anarchy was forgotten in the general stampede toward the street. Two builets whizzed dangerously near Schuler's head, and Miller received a slight wound in the index flager.

As soon as the three men had cleared out, the two who were the cause of their flight made for the cash box. They were emptying it when Miller came back. His desire to protect his property had proven stronger than his lear of lead. He no sconer saw what the two men were up to than he rushed behind the bar, and, seizing a pistoi that was hidden there, he opened fire. The thieves dropped their booty and ran, leaving a trail of blood on the floor.

Miller then went around to the Fifty-ninth street police station and invoked the service of these detestable police. Two detectives were detailed to find the thieves. They caught them yesterday noon at Parepa Hull. They were recegnized as William Dowling of 301 East Soventy-sixth street and William Waters of 1,633 Avenue B. ied offenders. Dowling was identified by Miller as the one who had done the shooting. He had the buillet from Miller's pistoi in his left foot.

Huth, who had been shot in the neck, went to the Presbyterian Hospital, and had his wound dressed by the house surgeon. He and Waters were charged with felorious assault, and were r

HARTINGTON IN DURLIN.

He Addresses the Unionists in One of the Parnell Strongholds.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29 .- The great Unionist meeting, for the purpose of addressing which Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen visited this city, was held in Leinster Hall this evening. that an overflow meeting was held in another hall. Both halls were crowded at an early hour. It is estimated that 8,000 persons were in attendance, and thousands were turned away from the doors. The audience gave pro-longed cheers for the Queen. Hundreds of leading citizens, several Bishops, and many members of the clergy were present on the platform. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen received an enthusiastic greeting, the whole assembly rising and repeatedly cheering them.

The Chairman handed to Lord Hartington an address approving his policy, and signed by 1,300 members of the Chamber of Commerce. Lord Hartington said the vast gathering clearly proved that the professional and commer-cial classes of Ireland were opposed to separation, "The importance of this meeting," he continued," in the heart of Dublin cannot be exaggerated. The power of persistent, unblushing, reiterated assertion is so great and has been so fully exercised in order to induce Englishmen and Scotchmen to believe that Ireland detests the union, and burns to substitute another form of government, that, unless contradicted by ocular and tangible proof, it is almost impossible that in the course of time these assertions will not exercise some influence on the minds of Unionists."

Being occasionally interrupted, Lord Hartington remarked that the dissenting minority was so small that the majority could afford to impore it. He hoved they would not think he intended to underrate the disastrous effects to Ireland herself, and to the whole kingdom, should the Government fail to attempt to grapple with and subdue the forces of anarchy.

The Gladstonians had distinctly said that they would refuse to grant separation even if demanded by a majority: yet they had never shown that Ireland would be satisfied with the limited home rule they offered. On the contrary, there was every indication that she would not be satisfied except with entire separation. The struggle was more for the possession of the land than for the reform of the system of government, and the Gladstonian admitted that the land difficulty must continued," in the heart of Dublin cannot be the system of government, and the Glad-stonians admitted that the land difficulty must not and could not be left to an Irish Parliament

to settle.

There was no economical grievance in Ire-land that the English Parliament was not equally as ready to deal with as an Irish Par-liament.

ASKING GREVY NOT TO RESIGN. Much Opposition to Ferry as a Presidential Candidate.

Paris, Nov. 29 .- A number of members of the Chamber of Deputies to-day went to the Elysée and requested President Grávy not to resign. The members of the Left will not attend the initial meeting of the Radicals, but will be present at the plenary gathering at Versailles on Thursday morning.

The Radical journals energetically oppose M. Ferry as a candidate for the Presidency, and accuse him of bribery and corruntion in the administration of affairs in Tunis and Toncuin.

M. Paul Deroulede, the leader of the Patriotic League, threatens to march to the palace of the Elysée at the head of fifty thousand men if M. Ferry is elected President and prevent him from entering.

Novel Wenpons at an Eviction.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29 .- An attempt to evict a enant named Foley from the estate of Col. Charles Tottenham at Wexford to-day was attended with great difficulty. The house was barricaded. The evictors made a breach in the wall with a battering ram. While doing this, beling water and stones were thrown at them by the tenants. The constables brought up a fire engine, and retailated by drenching the tenants with water. The occupants of the house yielded after an hour's resistance.

Mandeville Sucs his Jaller.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29 .- A writ has been sworn out by Mr. Mandeville against the Governor of Tullamore prison for assault. The charge is based upon the treatment he received at the time his clothes were stripped off of him by the prison authorities.

The Czar Commutes Their Sentences St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The Czar has com-muted to degradation to the ranks the sentences of the eighteen young officers who were convicted of en-garing in a revolutionary conspiracy and sentenced to exila in Siberia.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.-Henry A. Herdman. once a respected bookkeeper in the Citizens' National Bank of this city, was sentenced to six years' imprison-ment in the penitentiary to day for forgery. He was arrested in Chicago a month ago while attempting to buy \$11,450 worth of dovernment bonds with the pro-ceeds of his crime. His downfall is attributed to his in-fatuation for a woman.

Boston, Nov. 29 .- This morning at Woolas-BOSTON. NOV. 29.—Inis morning at Woolass-ton Heights, one of the fashiowate suburbs of Boston, Fete, a dark brindle-and-white dog, owned in Dorchester, and Jack, a yellow brindle and white, owned in Boston, fought for \$250 a side. About 15° persons witnessed the dispute, which instead two hears and forty-five minutes, having the advantage, but the Boston dog winning final-ly. Two thousand dollars changed hands.

Harry J. Tenyck city editor of the Albany Evenin bournal, died yesterday of typhold fever.

No Advance in Coal, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.-The coal agents of the Pennayivania Railroad Company and the efficials of the Reading Coal and Iron Company held meetings to day, and decided no advance should be made in the price of coal for the month of December. The official say an effort will be made to hold present prices until

JOSEF HOFMANN'S DEBUT.

The Ten-years-old Boy Really a Wond

Ten-years-old Josef Hofmann, played to a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and created a furor. It is safe to say that everybody went to the concert with expectations pitched in a high key. Everything had been done before the child's per-formance to impress the public that he was a wonder, and local planist teachers and musicians of other specialities were plenty in the audience. It is not at this moment possible to say to what extent these experts joined in the exhilarating enthusiasm of the audience at large; but they could not have failed to feel the liveliest interest in the lad's work. For Josef Hofmann is, as report has said, a wonder. He possesses many of the characteristics and

some of the polish of a great artist. In listening to his unique performance it was with the greatest difficulty that one could divorce the child from the musician. That he played a Beethoven concerto, a Weber-Liszt polaces, and lesser compositions by Rameau.

played a Beethoven concerto, a Weber-Liszt polacea, and lesser compositions by Rameau. Chopin, and himself entirely from memory, and at times with remarkable brilliancy and fine taste, was enough to excite the warmest admiration for him as a phenomenally precedous inlant.

The Beethoven concerto was the one in C major, with a cadenza by Moscheles. The lad had not played more than a few bars before the audience burst into the most rapturous applause. They had discovered that he could play—that he possessed a facile technique, perfect self-possession, and certainly a large share of artistic spirit. And, in fact, Josef did. perform the concerto with all the dash and confidence and technical perfection which eminent virtuosi bring to their work. Again and again did the difficulty arise of separating sympathy for the child from discriminating audience to his performance. It seemed delicious from the start, for there was no lack of nice shading and expression in the rendering of Beethoven's exquisite melodies. But presently there arose a suspicion that the quality of his touch was by no means all that was to be desired. It had a hard, metallic effect, noticeable especially in legato passages. This impression deepened as the performance proceeded, and it found the clearest justification possible near the close of the performance when a sensational showman's trick was introduced by the management in bringing forward a planist of mature years to play a few measures. It was after young Josef had performed two pretty triffes of his own composition. Instead of proceeding with the programme he ran back to the green room, and a stalwart, broad-faced man came out and said, for all the world as if it were a circus or a legerdennian exhibition:

Lanes are Germanus in order to convince you that the last pieces played were really composed by Master Hofmann will improviae some variations.

This speech had rather a startling effect, but no one moved until the showman continued.

variations.

This speech had rather a startling effect, but no one moved until the showman continued:
I understand that Nons. Gurickx is in the hall. If so will be favor us:

M. Gurickx accordingly went to the platform.

I understand that Mons. Guriekx is in the hall. If so will be favor us:

M. Guriekx accordingly went to the platform, and was introduced to Josef, and after a whispered consultation for a moment, played with one hand a plaintive minor melody. This he repeated, and then played it again, developing the harmony with both hands. The artist of mature powers was instantly apparent; there was a touch at once sympathetic, fluished, and pure. No sharper contrast could have been devised to show unmistakably the imperfection in Holmann's style. The boy then repeated the planist's performance, His improvisations were greeted with frantic applanse by that part of the audience that delighted more in wondering than in discrimination; but the effort did not add a particle to the reputation of the child. The improvisation was of a hackneyed order, and represented only eleveness on the part of the composer. It was such work as any musician who could play the greatest masterpleees from memory should be able to do.

The iad lacks power, of course, and from the point of view of art his performance gradually grows uninteresting, for the amazement at first created by his technical ability and his manifestation of native taste soon wears away, and then there is not the magnetic influence of a great artist to stimulate attention.

But with all the defects that an expert will see in his style, and that an excitable audience will overlook Josef Holmann is a child of astounding ability and remarkable promise. He is worth hearing, not only as a marvel, but as a musician, for in piano solos, when one is not made conscious of his lack of power by the tender playing of the orchestra, he achieves a degree of breadth and brilliancy that is worthy of serious attention.

He is an independent performer. He takes

gree of breadth and brilliancy that is worthy of serious attention.

He is an independent performer. He takes and modifies his tempi to suit himself, and is so original in this respect that more rehearsing with the orchestra would be advisable. Mr. Neuendorff is an admirable conductor, but by very reason of his experience he has extra difficulties with his unique star. Josef behaves likes the child that he is. His costume was that of an ordinary schoolboy, and his bows and exits were marked by the crude mannersims of all smart children. The concert was interesting beyond his own efforts in several orchestral numbers well performed.

HOUSTON'S \$1,000 BILL. In their Search For It. Tom O'Brien, bunco man, was arrested on

Monday night by Central Office Detectives Hickey and McManus for stealing the \$1,000 note that P. N. Houston, who is stooping at Thirty-first street on Sunday night. The note was not recovered. The police wanted to capture Tom Devine, who was with O'Brien when Houston displayed his money in the house, but Devine has left town. On Nov. 18 O'Brien buncoed Capt. T. C. Ring

of Newburgh and Treasurer of a savings bank there, out of \$6,000 worth of Albany city of Newburgh and Treasurer of a savings bank there, out of \$6,000 worth of Albany city bonds. O'Brien, giving his name as Ramsdell, represented to old Capt. Ring that he was an old acquaintance. He said he had drawn in a lottery two copies of a book entitled "History of Orange County." He offered to give one to Capt. Ring. The Captain accompanied Ramsdell to a house where a confederate said that the books had not yet arrived from the printers. Capt. Ring was induced to try his luck at the drawing, and was informed that he had won \$5,000. Buthewould, before receiving his money, have to satisfy the agent of his responsibility. Capt. Ring went to the bank and came back with \$12,000 worth of Eric Raliroad and Newburgh Gas Company bonds. He was told that he would have to produce town, city, or Government bonds. He returned to the bank and got his Albany city bonds. Ramsdell and his confederate escaped with the bonds. There were eight of \$1,000 aplece. They were numbered 44 and 45, due May 1, 1895, and 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 128, due March 1, 1897. They have not been recovered. O'Brien's alias is cross-roader "—a swindler of farmer."

Mr. Ring swore out a warrant at Newburgh yesterday for O'Brien's arrest, and it is likely that he will be taken to Newburgh for trial for swindling Mr. King.

WILL BLAINE BE A CANDIDATE? Chairman Jones of the Republican Commit-mittee Thinks Ho Will Not. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29 .- The Hon. B. F.

Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an interview that will appear in to-morrow's Commercial Gazette, says that he to-morrow's Commercial Gazette, says that he does not believe Mr. Blaine entertains the slightest desire or intention to be nominated for President next year.

Mr. Jones based his conclusions upon what Mr. Blaine has said to him when he was his guest a year ago at the time he came to Pittsburgh in the Beaver campaign. Mr. Blaine expressed substantially the same views the day before he sailed for Europe in conversation with Mr. Jones at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The personal relations of Mr. Jones with Mr. Blaine gives great importance to this statement.

Blaine Still the Choice of Kings County." Republican primary elections were held last night in the various wards and county towns in King county for the election of delegates to the General Com mittee and officers of the ward and town associations. As the new General Committee will have control of th Presidential canvass next year, the primaries excite-Presidential canvass next year, the primaries excited considerable interest. The result in the majority of the wards could not be learned last hight but there we indications that there will be considerable new blood in the General Committee. Nothing however, occurred to foreshadow any opposition to the choice of a solid delegation to the next National Convention in favor of James G. Hiaine, who is still the first and last choice of the Republican managers in Kinge county.

Mr. Michael J. Dudy suffered a temporary political ceiling, his ticket in the Fourith ward primary having been defeated by the Hon. Zernard Mulholland, an indefarigable itepublican statesman.

The Bass Drum and Trombone to be Toned

Abraham Goldstein, lessee of Irving Hall. was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a sum mone issued on the complaint of persons living near the hall, who said they couldn't sleep nights on account of the noise of the brass band and other disturbing sounds attending the almost mightly built held at Irving Hall. Mr. Unidstein agreed to do away with his bass drum and modify his trombone, and Justice O'Reilly dismissed the complaint.

Republican Number for Mayor of Boston Boston, Nov. 29.—The Republican Moyoralty Convention to night neminated the Hon. Thomas M. Hart for Mayor.

HAGGARD'S "SHE" AS A PLAY.

ON THE STAGE THE WEIRD STORY IS A FANTASTIC SHOW.

Appeals to the Eye With Elaborate Scenery, and to the Ear With Appropriate Music A Popular II Not Artistic Pien-ure.

A careful and costly attempt was made at Niblo's Garden last evening to turn the text of Mr. H. Rider Haggard's "She" into entertaining sights and sounds. Mr. William Gillette had dramatized the story. Mr. Ben Teal had devised scenes, and Mr. W. W. Furst had com-posed music; but these experts had labored in vain to transfer the book's peculiar kind of weirdness to the play. Mr. Haggard's narrative derives its interest from his truthful manner of describing the most preposterous conceptions. The same things placed on the stage were not distinguished from the super-naturalism which footlights often shine upon. But it was a fine show that was made of "She," whether it fully satisfied Mr. Haggard's readers or not. The adventurers in Africa were introduced in a shipwreck, with a thunderbolt that shivered a mast, a turbulence of sea that sunk the vessel, a rise of vapor that for a few moments shut off the view, a dispersion of the mist revealing the voyagers' escape to a rock, and finally a clear sun shining on a distant desert. There were non-adjusted details in these changes of scene, and a rowboat floated on posts clear above the water, but the effects arrived at were in the main accomplished, and the first act contained an abund-

ance of such material as had made the prosperity of many a melodrama. The crowded gallery was very noisy over it, and the people below were interested.

The cave of the Amahagger was the place of the next episode, which was that of the hotpot ceremony and the light of the travellers to save one of themselves from being roasted by the natives. The songs and dances of the savages were characteristic, and their grotesque impressiveness was ravely broken by anything indicrous. The sudden espousal of Leoby the African girl, treated as a serious incident, with a love song by the amoral material and their grotesque impressiveness was ravely broken by anything indicrous. The beating of the not for the part of the control of

LOWELL, Nov. 29 .- This letter was received to-night in answer to the request made by Mayor Abbott upon Secretary Bayard that the United States take some steps with regard to the arrest in London of Thomas Callan of this city on suspicion of being a dynamiter:

city on suspicion of being a dynamiter:

Sim: I beg to inform you that the Department of State has no other information of the cause of the arrest of Itomas Callan than is contained in the cablegram from London which lately appeared in the public newspapers, stating in aubstance that he, together with Michael flaw-kins had been arrested because found in possession of a capable to the state of the state of

A Great Spectacle Promised at the Casino Mr. Rudolph Aronson promises an unusually dramatic climax to the second act of "Madelon," the new operatta to be presented at the Casino for the first time on Monday next. The scene represents a street ex terior in Paris at nightfall, and the suburbs of the cit are seen illuminated in the distance. The time is 1652 during the Froude troubles between the people and mili-tary. The citizens, hearing that the royal troops are tary. The citizens hearing that the royal troops are about to enter the city, start to barricade them out. Farniture, boxes, bedding, pais, &c. are thrown from #I joining houses, and tube, wagons, barrels, and stones are all brought forward for the building of the barricade during the construction of which the people are singing their national anthem; the same air is faintly heard by the approaching troops, and as they come nearer and nearer the melody is heard more distinctly, and the scene closes with the entrance of the soldiers and their band singing and playing the marital strains of their band singing and playing the marital strains of the santhem, in which the citizens and both bands join. The curtain fails on the finale of the song, in which fully 154 people assist, and the troops are seen marching gallantly forward, much to the dismay of the populace.

Where is Actor Dan Leeson!

Daniel Leeson, the actor, who was a member and find him. Three weeks ago he went to Providence and find him. Three weeks ago he went to Providence to play with the O'Conner-Roach company. He gave his wife nearly all the froncy he had before he left, and told her that he would be back in a week. He reminded her that his life was insured in her interest, he case anything should happen to him. Mrs. Lecton paid no heed to the remark at the time, but has since been much worried by it. When Lecton did not return at the said of the week Mrs. Lecton telegraphed to Providence to him, but got ue reply. The manager of the company assured her at that time that Lecton was all right, but she was unable to discover any trace of him.

A Binner to Congressman-Elect Cummings Congressman Amos J. Cummings, managing editor of The Evening Son, will leave this city on Thursday to take his seat in Congress. The compositors of the office, many of whom had set type with him, and the office, many of whom had set type with him and the stereotypers presented him with a handsome meer schaum pipe yesteriny afternoon. In the evening a dinner was given to life Cummings at the Hotel Har-dinner was given to life Cummings at the Hotel Har-hana presided, and besides members her star of the paper many personal friends of the evening star of the paper many personal friends of the evening of her com-present. Mr. Pans spoke in compliment of her com-mings's newspaper achievements and prospects in Yon-gress, and Mr. Cummings replied happiny. Uthers of the party siso spoke.

Is this Man W. H. Linker

A well-dreased unknown man, about 45 years old, fell unconscious on a Barciay street terryboas has evening. Howas taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. evening He-was laken to the Chambers strength with Ambulance Surgeon Page said he was suffering with Bright's disease. He is a feet 8 inches tail, dark com-plexioned, has dark hair and monstends and wors dark overcoat and a dark still, derby hal, and saiters. A card bearing the same of W. H. Joses of Grauge, a gold watch and chain, and \$3.00 were in his potacia.

The Weather Yesterday. Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. M. 20°, 5 A. M. 20°, 6 A. M. 20°, 12 M. 30°, 5 A. M. 30°, 5 M. 30°, 5 M. 30°, 5 M. 30°, 12 M

Signal Office Prediction. Fair weather, slight rise in temperature